

✓ 7941. Vascular effects of anticoagulants. M. Gál and E. Dux. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 1956, 9, 273-281 (Pétriárad. Inst. and Paediatric Clinic., Med. Univ., Szeged, Hungary).—Capillary resistance was measured in rats by applying for 5 min. a suction of 200 mg. Hg. to the depilated skin in the lumbar region and noting the time until petechiae appeared. Measurements were made before and 10 min. after the injection of heparin, glutathione, Germanin, Chicago-Blue 6B, Aceto-purpurine 8 B, lanthanum-Cl. All of them depressed capillary resistance. Previous administration of Toluidine Blue or protamine sulphate antagonised the resistance diminishing action of heparin. A. B. L. BEZNAR.

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SIPOS, Karoly, dr.

Effects of cortisone in experimental burns. *Borogygy. vener.*
szemle 10 no.2:79-81 March 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományegyetemi Gyermekklinika igaz.: Waltner
Karoly dr. egyetemi tanár), Noi Klinika (igaz.: Batizfalvy Janos dr.
egyetemi tanár) és Bor-és Nemibeteg Klinika (igaz.: Ravnay Tamas dr.
egyetemi tanár) közl.

(BURNS, exper.

inj. eff. on capillary permeability in rats, prev. by
cortisone (Hun))

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY

inj. eff. of exper. burns in rats, prev. by cortisone
(Hun))

(CORTISONE, eff.

prev. of inj. eff. of exper. burns on capillary permeability
in rats (Hun))

GABOR, Miklos; HORVATH, Bertalan; KISS, Lajos

Study on the relationship of cardiac effect and chemical structure.
Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.2:113-120 March 56.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani és Korelettani
Intézete.

(HEART, eff. of drugs on
pyrone ring containing cpds., relation of cardiac
eff. to chem. structure. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/6 Phy.Biochem. June 57

2674. GABOR M., SZORÁDY I. and SIPOS K. Orvostud. Egyetemi Gyógyszertani Int., Gyermekklin. és Bőr-és Nemibeteg Klin., Szegedi. *Höfinger által előidézett capillar permeabilitás változás befolyásolása farmakonokkal. Effects of drugs on thermal changes in capillary permeability KISERL.ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/2 (121-126) Tables 5

Very wide individual variation in reactivity to thermal stimuli was observed in rat capillaries. A new method was evolved to avoid this difficulty and to make more exact investigation possible. Of the various drugs tested, calcium chloride, haematoxylin and butapyrine were found to have the most effect on the thermally increased capillary permeability. Chlorpyramine had to be given in a near-toxic dose to produce a comparable effect. It appears that antihistaminic action cannot be a decisive factor in the mechanism of the above effect.

GABOR, MIKLOS

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.
Vessels.

T-6

Abs Jour : Dux, Erno; Gabor, Miklos

Inst : -

Title : The Significance of ACTH and Heparin in Regulating
Capillary Resistibility.

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, 9, No 1, 62-64

Abstract : Heparin did not produce the usually observed decrease of
capillary resistibility in rats which received ACTH for
some length of time. Both the ACTH-heparin complex and
the cortisone-antitropic hormone complex participate
in regulating capillary resistibility. -- From the
authors' summary.

Card 1/1

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GABOR MIKLOS, Dr.; ZELENKA, LAJOS, Dr.

Studies on the uterus contractive effects of strophanthin on isolated human uterus. Magyar. orv. lap. 22 no.2:118-120 1957.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományegyetem Szülészeti és Gyógyászati Klinikája közlemnye (Igazgató Batizfalvy János dr. egyetemi tanár)

(STROPHANTHIN, eff.

on uterus, contractive eff. on isolated human uterus (Hun))

(UTERUS, eff. of drugs on

strophanthin, contractive eff. on isolated human uterus (Hun))

GABOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan

Behavior of the diphenylamine test in inflammations of the small pelvis and in pregnancy. Tuberkulozis 11 no.1-2:15-16 Jan-Feb 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Batizfalvy János dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(CARBOHYDRATES, in blood

determ. by phenylaniline test in pregn., inflamm. of true pelvis & female genital tuberc., differ. diag. value (Hun))

(PREGNANCY, blood in

carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, comparison with values found in inflamm. of true pelvis & female genital tuberc. (Hun))

(PELVIS, dis.

inflamm. of true pelvis, blood carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, comparison with values found in pregn. & female genital tuberc. (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, blood in

carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, differ. diag. value & comparison with values found in pregn & inflamm. of true pelvis (Hun))

~~GABOR, Miklos, Dr.;~~ PIUKOVICH, Istvan, Dr.

The behavior of the serum glycoprotein level and the diphenylamine reaction in connection with inflammations in the small pelvis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.14:466-467 6 Apr 58.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Bártisfalvy János dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.

female genital tuberc. & inflamm. of true pelvis, diag.

significance of determ. of glyco- & mucoproteins by diphenylamine reaction (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, blood in

glyco- & mucoproteins, determ. by diphenylamine reaction in differentiation of active & inactive states (Hun))

(PELVIS, dis.

inflamm. of true pelvis, diag. significance of determ. of blood glyco- & mucoproteins by diphenylamine reaction (Hun))

PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Changes in carbohydrates bound to serum proteins and the
Middlebrook-Dubos test in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 13
no.7:221-223 J1 '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának Közleménye
(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL diag.)
(GLYCOPROTEINS blood)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION)

GABOR, Miklos

Data on the antagonism of anticoagulants and bioflavonoids.
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:131 My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.
(HEPARIN pharmacol.) (VITAMIN P pharmacol.)

GABOR, Miklos

Data on paper chromatography of bioflavonoids. Kiserletes orvostud.
13 no.2:132 My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(VITAMIN P chem.)

GABOR, Miklos

The hormonal effect of an isoflavone derivative (sophoricoside).
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:133-134. My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(UTERUS pharmacol.) (PLANTS extracts)

GABOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan; BARDOCZY, Arpad; SZABO, Laszlo

Experimental thrombocytosis produced by PAS-Cilag. Kiserletes orvostud.
13 no.3:228-231 Je 461.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)

(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID pharmacol)

BALASHESHA, R.[Balassa, R.] [deceased]; GABOR, M.

Transformation in nodule bacteria. Mikrobiologiya 30 no.3:457-463
My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut genetiki Vengerskoy AN Budapesht.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (RHIZOBIACEAE)

HUNGARY

GAIOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan; LACSAN, Ilona; Medical University of Szeged, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája)

"Experimental Thrombocytosis with o-Nitrophenol."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 615-618.

Abstract: [Authors' summary] Summarizing their results the authors state that: 1/ 2,4-dinitrotoluol, nitrotoluol, m-nitrophenol, p-nitrophenol as well as 2,6-dinitrophenol have no influence on the number of thrombocytes in rats, 2/ o-nitrophenol, already in a dose of 1 mg per 100 g elevates the number of thrombocytes, while 5-10 mg per 100 g doses show significant elevation. The effect lasts 5-6 days. 3/ The thrombocyte number of normal rats can be elevated significantly by injecting them with sera obtained from rats treated with o-nitrophenol previously.

[5 Soviet-bloc, 12 Western references]

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GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; IHRACSKA, Antal, dr.; BARDOCZI, Arpad, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Effect of paraaminosalicylic acid on the capillary resistance and on the number of thrombocytes in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 15 no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nagygyaszati Klinikájának (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS UROGENITAL ther)
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID ther)
(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(CAPILLARIES pharmacol)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; KULKA, Frigyes, dr.

The diphenylamine test and the evaluation of the glycoprotein level in bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkulózis 16 no.2:56-58 F '63.

1. Z szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) és I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Petri Gábor dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)	(CARCINOMA, BRONCHOGENIC)
(GLYCOPROTEINS)	(ANILINE COMPOUNDS)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.

Changes in serum neuraminic acid level in female genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulosis 16 no.4/5:129-131 Ap-May '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati klinikájának (igazgató: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL)
(NEURAMINIC ACIDS)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(GLYCOPROTEINS)
(BIPHENYL COMPOUNDS)

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; GABOR, Miklos, IHRACSKA, Antal; JAKOBOVITS, Antal

17-Ketosteroid excretion and the formation of protein-bound carbohydrates in inflammations of the small pelvis. Magy. nőorv. lap. 26 no.2:123-126 Mr '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár).

(17-KETOSTEROIDS)	(ADNEXITIS)	(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE, GENITAL)
(OVARY)	(ABSCESS)	(ABORTION, SEPTIC) (GLYCOPROTEINS)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; SZEGVARY, Monyhert, dr.

Serum neuraminic acid levels in gynecological cancer patients.
Magy onk. 8 no.1:29-31 Mr'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinika.

*

SAS, Mihaly, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; NEMETH, Iren,
dr.; SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.

Study of blood coagulation factors during gestagen treatment.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1353-1355 19 JI '64

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Noi Klinika.

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; VARGA, Laszlo; GABOR, Miklos; TENYI, Maria; HORVATH, Endre;
SIMON, Akosne

Formation of the serum protein-bound carbohydrate- and haptoglobin-
level in experimental liver damage in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.
4:400-404 Ag '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati kli-
nikája, II sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája és az Országos Verellátó
Szolgálat Központi Kutató Intézet, Budapest.

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; SPELL, Istvan; FOLDES, Jozsef; JAKOBVITS, Antal; IEDVIG, Andras; HUSZARI, Janos; GABOR, Miklos

Serum proteins, protein-bound carbohydrates and the Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in experimental tuberculosis of the uterine horn. Tuberkulozis 17 no.4:119-122 Ap '64.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinika-jának (igazgató: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár és Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Ivanovics György dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

L 10344-66

ACC NR: AP600335:1

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0195/0196

AUTHOR: Gabor, Miklos; Matkovics, Bela--Matkovich, B.; Gondos, Gyorgy--Gendesh, D. ¹⁸_B

ORG: Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged
(Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája); Institute of
Organic Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudományegyetem
Szerves Kémiai Intézete)

TITLE: Data on the thin layer chromatography of bioflavonoids

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 195-196

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: The thin-layer chromatographic determination of hematoxylin, hematein and brasilin is described. The best suited solvent was found to be the upper phase of the butanol-acetic acid-water (4:1:5) system. The spots were fluorescent under an UV light and a 1.5 per cent aqueous uranyl acetate solution was used for their development. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Mar64 / ORIG REF: 001

Cord 1/1

L 10343-66

ACC NR: AP6003352

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0197/0199

AUTHOR: Gabor, Miklos

ORG: Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája) 15
B

TITLE: Effect of synthetic isoflavone derivatives on the uterus of young mice

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 197-199

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, drug effect, biochemistry

ABSTRACT:

The estrogenic effect of some synthetic isoflavone derivatives has been studied on young mice by means of the weight measurement of the uterus. Of the (7,4'-dihydroxy-5,8-dimethoxy isoflavone, 7-hydroxy-5,8,2',4',5'-pentamethoxy isoflavone, 5,7,8,4'-tetrahydroxy isoflavone and 5,6,7-trimethoxy isoflavone) compounds used, the tetrahydroxy derivative was found to be the most effective. The author thanks Jozsef Varady placing the isoflavone derivatives at his disposal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07May64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

GABOR, Miklos; MAGYARLAKI, Anna

Relations between the surface tension of flavonoids and
their pharmacologic action. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:
284-288 N '65.

1. Submitted June 14, 1965.

L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT6007476

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0066/0066

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B+1

AUTHOR: Madacsy, L.; Szorady, I.; Gabor, M.

ORG: Department of Pediatrics, Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekgyógyászati Tanszék és Nőgyógyászati Tanszék)

TITLE: Influence of panthotenic acid on capillary resistance [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: rat, blood circulation, physiology, man, vitamin

ABSTRACT:

The first part of the experiments was carried out on the shaven back of rats of either sex. Capillary resistance was determined by means of BORBELY's apparatus. In response to suction at a negative pressure of 250 mm Hg for one minute, petechiae appeared. Following the determination of the CR value, the rats were treated

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L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT5007476

with panthotenic acid (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally). Capillary resistance was again determined 3-6 hours after this treatment. The study was considered to be completed when no petechiae appeared after a period of 5 minutes. A significant increase in capillary resistance was achieved in 19 of the 23 animals so treated and no petechiae were visible after 5 minutes. Slight elevations in CR were noted in the other 4 rats as well. In the second part of the experiments, the persistence of the effect was studied in 18 rats. The effect was prolonged in 11 of the animals, present even on the fifth day following the administration of panthotenic acid. Another three animals had a slightly protracted effect. Tests made on 16 small children have likewise shown that panthotenic acid increases CR. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

HUNGARY

GABOR, Miklos, EPERJESSY, Eva; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Pharmacodynamics (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszerhatástani Intézet).

"The Antibacterial Effect of Bioflavonoids. Experiments With Fisetin and Fisetidine."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 203-207.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The antibacterial effect of some compounds belonging into the flavonoid group, fisetin, dihydrofisetin, fisetidine and dihydroquercetin were studied. According to the results, dihydrofistein and dihydroquercetin were ineffective, even in high concentrations, against all the strains tested. Fisetin and fisetidine, on the other hand, have a bacteriostatic and bactericidal effect, in high dilutions, on the growth of *St. albus resistans* and *St. aureus* (Buttle). According to the study, fisetin and fisetidine belong among the most highly effective antibacterial bioflavonoids known today. 3 Hungarian, 14 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Jun 65.]

(2)

HUNGARY

VARGA, László, Dr., PIUKOVICH, Istvan, Dr., ZOLTAN, O. Tamás, Dr., ~~CAKOR~~,
Miklós, Dr., and FÖLDI, Mihály, Dr., Second Clinic for Internal Me-
dicine (II. Belklinika) (Director: FÖLDI, Mihály) and Clinic for Obstetrics
and Gynecology (Szuleszeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinika) (Director: SZONTAGH,
Ferenc, Dr.) at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem) in Szeged.

"Investigation of the Concentration of Carbohydrate Bound with Serum- and
Lymph-Proteins in Experimental Inflammations"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 24, 26 Jun 1966, pp 1203-1206.

Abstract: The protein-sugar level and the concentration of carbohydrate bound
with the protein of the ductus thoracicus showed an increase in animals experi-
mentally subjected to turpentine inflammation. On the other hand, the glyco-
protein content in the truncus cervicalis from the inflamed area was signifi-
cantly lower, even after 24 or 48 hours, than in the serum or in the ductus
thoracicus. It was assumed that the organism retains glycoproteins in the
inflamed areas for use in the regeneration processes. 28 references, including
2 German, 1 Hungarian, and 25 Western.

1/1

GABOR, M.

Vitamin P-like action of hematoxylin and structurally related dyes in reduction of permeability. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:505-509 1951.
(CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Szeged University.

GABOR, I.

GABOR, C.

"Some Problems in Connection With Manufacturing Articles of Prime Necessity", P. 13, (TÖRTÉNEKES, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MOSONYI, M.; GABOR, P.

Primary cancer of the fallopian tube. Magyar. Moorv. lap. 14 no.9:283-
286 Sept 1951. (CLML 21:2)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Pathology and Pathohistology (Director --
Prof. Dr. Bela Korpassy) and Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Director
-- Prof. Dr. Janos Batizfalvy), both of Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, P.;SZEGVARI, M.

Demonstration of cancer cells in the vaginal smear. Orv. hetil.
93 no. 6:194-195 10 Feb 1952. (CML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic (Director --
Prof. Dr. Janos Batisfalvy) and Institute of Pathological Anatomy
and Pathological Histology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Korpassy),
Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, P.

Secondary bladder endometriosis. Magy. noorv. lap. 16 no. 1-2:57-59
Jan 1953. (CJML 24:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic (Director -- Prof.
Dr. Janos Batisfalvy), Szeged Medical University.

KLINGHOFER, L.; GABOR, P.

Surgical arteriovenous fistula in the therapy of hypertension. Orv.
hetil. 94 no.28:776-777 12 July 1953. (GLML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gabor
Czonicszer) and Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Director --
Prof. Dr. Gabor Petri) of Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, Pal, dr.; BUKOVINSKY, László, dr.

Simultaneous occurrence of genital tuberculosis and cervical cancer. *Magy. orv. lap.* 17 no.3:176-179 May 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomány-Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (igazgató: Batizfalvy János dr. egyetemi tanár.)

(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms,
with genital tuberc.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, complications,
cancer of cervix)

GABOR, Pal dr.

No translation. *Magy. orv. lap.* 17 no. 5: 304-307 Sept 54.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Batizfalvy János dr. egyet-
emi tanár).

(UTERUS, neoplasms (Hun)

hemangioma (Hun)

(ANGIOMA,

uterus (Hun)

GABOR, Pal, dr.; JAKOBOVITS, Antal, dr.

Pathological and clinical data on endometriosis. *Magy.noorv.lap.*
18 no.1:48-53 Jan 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Batizfalvy János dr. egyetemi tanár) és
Korbonctani és Kórszövettani Intézetének (Igazgató: Korpássy Béla
dr. egyetemi tanár) Közleménye.
(ENDOMETRIOSIS, pathol.
clin. & histopathol. (Hun))

GABOR P.

HUNGARY/Excretory System.

S-4

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 21789

Author : ~~Gabor, P.~~ Plukovich, I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Origin of "Antepartum" Cells. (Reaction of Uropoietic Epithelium to Hormones).

Orig Pub : Magyar noorv. lapja, 1955, 18, No 2, 121-127.

Abstract : The exfoliated cells of the surface epithelium of uropoietic system in the stillborn females corresponded to "antepartum" cells in the mother's urine. It is believed that abundant exfoliation of the epithelium was caused by simultaneous secretions of progesterone, gonadotropic hormone and the folliculin.

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GABOR, Pal, dr.; BALO, Lajos, dr.

Cytologic and bioptic methods in early diagnosis of cervical cancer. Orv. hetil. 96 no.26:725-726 26 June 55

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
(Igazgató: Batisfalvy János dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms,
diag., cytol.)

Publ. Soc 5 Vol. 10/6 Pathology June 57

1660. GÁBOR P. and BARTÓK I. Frauenklin. und Pathol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged.
*Intrauterine Pneumonie als Todesursache beim Fetus. Intrauterine
pneumonia causing death of the foetus ZBL. ALLG. PATH.
PATH ANAT. 1956, 95/5-6 (217-220) Illus. 2

A full time newly born infant boy (weight 2650 g., body length 48 cm.) was born in
a state of asphyxia and could not be revived. Macro- and microscopic examinations
revealed an acute diffuse catarrhal bronchopneumonia, severe purulent bronchitis
and bronchiolitis. No doubt the infection occurred in utero, as the mother, at the
termination of pregnancy had been feverish with evidence of an infection.

Karlinska - Warsaw (V,7,10*)

GABOR, Pal; BARTOK, Istvan

Intra-uterine pneumonia causing death of fetus. *Gyernekgyogaszat*
8 no.3-4:112-115 Mar-Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (igazgató: Batisfalvy, János, dr. egyet. tanár) és
Korbonctani és Kórszövettani Intézetének (igazgató: Korpássy, Béla,
dr. Egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(FETUS, dis.)

intra-uterine pneumonia causing stillbirth (Hun))

(STILLBIRTH

caused by intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus (Hun))

(PNEUMONIA

intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus causing stillbirth (Hun))

GABOR, Pal, Dr.; TRAUB, Alfred, Dr.

Giant uterine cyst and peduncular torsion of myoma. Orv. hetil. 99
no.36:1262-1263 7 Sept 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (igazgató: Batizfalvy János dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, case reports

peduncular torsion of leiomyoma causing develop. of
giant cystic fibromyoma (Hun))

(LEIOMYOMA, case reports

uterus, peduncular torsion of leiomyoma causing develop.
of giant cystic fibromyoma (Hun))

GABOR, Pal, dr.

Thrombosis during the final stage of pregnancy and during labor.
Orv.het11. 101 no.35:1254-1255 28 Ag '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinika.

(THROMBOSIS in pregn)
(PREGNANCY compl)
(LABOR compl)

GABOR, Pal

Libraries in the drawer of desk. Elet tud 17 no.7:195-199 F '62.

GABOR, Peter, oklevelis gépészmérnök

The new four-axle motorcar of the Budapest Electric Railway.
Elektrotechnika 51 no.7/9:348-355 '58.

1. Klement Gcttwald Villamosági Gyar.

GABOR, Peter, adjunktus

On some problems of breakdown voltage of rod spark gaps.
Elektrotechnika 52 no.3:97-104 '59.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Villamosmérnök Tanszék.

GABOR, Peter

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53 no.1:41-43 '60.

SHCH, A.

Dissertation: "Experimental Data on the Toxicology of Ethyl Esters of acrylic acid."
Card Med Sci, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. Referativnyy
Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 2, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

GABOR, S

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation
Techniques.

H-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33018.

Author : S. Gabor, Ch. Nadudvary, S. Băițan.

Inst : Not given

Title : Efficiency of Measures for Decreasing Dust Concentration
in Factories of Refractory Materials.

Orig Pub: Igiena, 1957, 6, No 3, 259-265.

Abstract: The old technological process of refractory material pro-
duction by treating the components dry, at which treat-
ment the dust concentration in work premises exceeds
the permissible 10 and more times, is described. After
the introduction of the process with wet treatment of

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RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation
Techniques.

H-6

Abs Jour: Referat, Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33018.

ingredients (crushing, transportation, pressing etc.)
the dust concentration drops to the permissible.

Card : 2/2

GABRAKOV, Stefan

Spherical thunderbolt. Fiz mat spisanie BAN 6 no.J:42-51 '63.

GABRAKOV, St.

Some new results respecting the structure of atomic
nucleus. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 1: 27-29 Ja-F '63.

< GABOR, Sylvia; RAUCHER, K.

Studies on the determination of maximum concentrations of benzene and monochlorobenzene. J.hyg.epidem., Praha 4 no.2:223-231 '60.

1. Institut für Hygiene und Gesundheitsschutz, Abteilung Arbeits-hygiene, Cluj.

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

(BENZENE toxicol)

GABOR, SILVIA

1. "Occupational Cancer of the Integuments Caused by Tar, Bitumen and Its Derivatives," Prof. P. NANTU, pp 1-11.
2. "Pollution of the Atmosphere in the Vicinity of an Electrical Thermopower Station," N. ZAPOROSCO, R. EVINCA-SEREDZKY, Dr. V. BAKSZ, Dr. M. SZERENYI, I. BAKSZ, E. NIDRU and Dr. D. DODVACSI; pp 11-17.
3. "Notes on the Supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas by Means of Small Central Supply Units (Microcentral Units)," Dr. F. STOPLER and Dr. Kallia ORAY, MD PhD; pp 19-25.
4. "Experimental Investigations on the Toxicity of Certain Chemical Substances Added in the Manufacture of Organic Glass (Plexiglas)," Dr. SILVIA GABOR, Dr. C. BACSKAI, Mrs. EROKA and Prof. G. SZABO, also performed at the NRI Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institute of Hygiene at Semetse Publica NRI), Cluj Branch (Pilla-1a Cluj); pp 27-30.
5. "Investigations Concerning the Influence of Ionizing Radiation on the Nutritive Value of Proteins and Lipids in Corn Meal," Dr. A. SZOOS, Dr. M. RACSEVANY, Dr. Istvan GYERMEK, also performed at the NRI Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institute of Hygiene at Semetse Publica NRI), Bucharest; pp 31-39.
6. "New Aspects Concerning the Use of Clostridium welchii bacterium as Sensitivity Indicator for Food Products," Dr. Corneliu IERVICAI; pp 41-48.
7. "The Use of Plant Tars in Food Toxicology," Elena EVINCA-SEREDZKY, Dr. A. SZOOS and Silvia GABOR, NRI Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institute of Hygiene at Semetse Publica NRI), Bucharest; pp 49-53.
8. "A Few Observations on Tube Coillimetry," Dr. M. CARVA and Dr. Radu-Mihail DIMIER; pp 55-56.
9. "Radioactive Pollution of Natural Water Reservoirs," Dr. G. ZAPOROSCO; pp 61-65.

— 1/4 —

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✓ Application of complex borohydrides in organic syntheses.
 János Kollonitsch, Oszkár Fuchs, Valéria Gábor, and Jenő
 Galambay. (Gyógyszeripari Kutató Intézet, Budapest).
 Vegyi-far. Kutató Intézet Közleményei 4, 147-52 (1964).—
 It was observed that LiBH_4 is stable at low temp. (3-4 hrs.
 at 10°). Its EtOH soln. was prepd. by cooling with an ice-

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salt mixt. separate solns. of NaBH_4 and LiCl in EtOH, mix-
 ing the two solns., and filtering off the NaCl . This soln. was
 found suitable for reducing ketones and aldehydes, including
 steroidal ketones. New complex borohydrides such as Mg -
 $(\text{BH}_4)_2$ (from MgH_2 and diborane in abs. ether) and Ca -
 $(\text{BH}_4)_2$ were also prepd. in a similar manner. They were
 found suitable for the selective reduction of various compds.,
 both org. and inorg. They are cheap and relatively easy to
 prepare. Na methoxyborohydride (cf. Brown, *et al.*, *C.A.*
 47, 3741s) was found suitable for the selective reduction of
 aldehydes, ketones, and acid chlorides. G. J. Ercsey

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 4/1

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/4E2c(j)

John J

GABOR, V.

✓ Chloramphenicol series. I. A new synthesis of chloramphenicol. János Kollonitsch, A. Hajós, V. Gábor, and M. Kráti (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest, *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 13-22 (1954) (in German) (English summary).—A new method is reported for the PbO -catalyzed addn. of alkyl hypobromites to a double bond. To a suspension of 12 g. PbO in 100 ml. MeOH is added, alternately and in small portions, 5.3 ml. Br and a soln. of 14.8 g. $\text{PhCH:CHCO}_2\text{H}$ in 250 ml. MeOH , the mixt. cooled, stirred 1.5 hrs., and filtered. Removal of Pb salts with H_2S and concn. in vacuum gives 24.0 g. erythro-2-bromo-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid (I), m. 170-85°. A suspension of 24 g. PbO in 200 ml. MeOH treated similarly with 10.4 ml. Br and with a soln. of 32.4 g. $\text{PhCH:CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ gives, after removal of Pb salts and vacuum concn., 41 g. *Me* erythro-2-bromo-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate (II), m. 74-6°. Heating 82 g. threo- $\text{MeOCH}_2\text{CH(Ph)CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in a sealed tube at 80° for 12 hrs. with 800 ml. concd. NH_4OH gives 42.18 g. threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid (III), m. 228-30° (from alc.). Heating 20 g. I with 170 ml. concd. NH_4OH for 18 hrs. at 80° in a sealed tube gives 17.15 g. erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid (IV), m. 248-50° (from alc.). Heating 78.5 g. IV with 78.5 g. $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ 15 min. at 160° gives 78 g. erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid (V), m. 200-3° (from alc.). Heating 78 g. V with 70 g. PCl_5 in 800 ml. abs. C_6H_6 gives 73.0 g. erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionyl chloride (VI), m. 195-6° (decompn.). Heating 5 g. VI with 6 ml. abs. pyridine and MeSH (from 20 g. MeSCl ; NH_4OH) and 30 ml. 6*N* NaOH in a sealed tube gives 2.58 g. erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid methylthiol ester (VII), m. 147-60°

(from alc.). Heating a soln. of 0.45 g. VII in 50 ml. abs. alc. with 4 g. Raney Ni under N gives 0.08 g. product, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4\text{N}$ (VIII), m. 165-70° (from alc.). To a suspension of 19.45 g. Pd-BaSO_4 in 400 ml. xylene is added 23.9 g. VI and 0.08 g. NH_4CSNH_2 and the mixt. treated with H at 150°, giving erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionaldehyde (IX), m. 140-42°; *p*-nitrophenylhydrazones (X), m. 202-4°. A soln. of 25 g. IX in 250 ml. iso- PrOH heated with 13.1 g. Al(iso-PrO)_3 gives 20.18 g. erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-phthalimido-3-hydroxypropane (XI), white crystals, m. 104-8° (from Et_2O). A soln. of 5 g. XI in 20 ml. abs. alc. treated with 30 cc. *N* alc. soln. $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ gives 2.0 g. erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XII), green oil; *p*-nitrobenzoate (vide infra), m. 163-4°. Refluxing 3.35 g. IV with 80 ml. abs. alc. gives 4 g. *Et* erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate-*HCl* (XIII), m. 168° (decompn.). A soln. of 2.63 g. XIII in 7 ml. MeOH treated with a soln. of 0.23 g. Na in 5 ml. MeOH gives 2.31 g. *Et* erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate (XIV), as an oil. A soln. of 0.3 g. XIV in 100 ml. dry Et_2O treated with 1.57 g. LiAlH_4 in 57 ml. dry Et_2O gives 5.85 g. erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XV) as an oil. A soln. of 0.2 g. XV in 10 ml. H_2O treated with 0.22 g. $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCl}$ in 10 ml. dry Et_2O and 4 ml. *N* NaOH gives 0.13 g. product which recrystl. from 60% alc. gives 0.00 g. *N*-*p*-nitrobenzoyl deriv. of XV, m. 163-4°. Heating 0.84 g. XV with 5 ml. 56% HBr gives 1.13 g. of oil threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XVI). A soln. of 0.2 g. of XVI in 6 ml. H_2O treated with a soln. of 0.11 g. $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCl}$ in 10 ml. Et_2O and with 4 ml. *N* NaOH gives 0.05 g. *N*-*p*-nitrobenzoyl deriv. of XVI, m. and mixed m.p. 194° (from abs. alc.). A soln. of 11.3 g. XI in 20 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 11

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ml. Ac₂O gives 12.6 g. (100%) XI acetate (XVII), m. 107-10°. Treatment of 32.5 ml. concd. HNO₃ (decolorized with NH₄SO₄) with 12.01 g. XVII, added in small portions, gives 5.19 g. erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-3-phthalimido-3-acetoxypropane (XVIII), m. 143-4° (from abs. alc.). Heating 1.4 g. XVIII 12 hrs. with 28 ml. 5N HCl gives 0.61 g. erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XIX), rose-red crystals, m. 110° (from CH₂Cl₂). Treatment of 0.2 g. XIX with 2 ml. 56% HBr and 5 ml. H₂O followed by extn. with EtOAc and treatment of the ext. with 1 ml. Ac₂O and 1 ml. pyridine gives 0.11 g. erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropane diacetate (XX). m. and mixed m.p. 154-8° (from Et₂O). Refluxing 120 ml. of satd. alc. HCl with 47.87 g. III and continued addn. of HCl gas gives 40.25 g. Et threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate-HCl (XXI), m. 183-4°. A soln. of 40.25 g. XXI in 150 ml. abs. MeOH treated with a soln. of 3.56 g. Na in 80 ml. MeOH gives 32 g. Et threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate (XXII). A soln. of 32 g. XXII in 100 cc. abs. Et₂O treated with 8 g. LiAlH₄ in 300 ml. abs. Et₂O gives 25.76 g. threo-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XXIII) as an oil; N-p-nitrobenzoyl deriv., m. 176-81°. Treatment of 0.08 g. XXIII with 0.8 ml. 60% aq. HBr followed by 0.03 g. p-O₂NC₆H₄COCl gives 0.02 g. "threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane bis-p-nitrobenzoate" (XXIV), m. and mixed m.p. 190-8°. A soln. of 19.39 g. XXIII in 35 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 90 ml. Ac₂O gives 23.88 g. threo-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-acetamido-3-acetoxypropane (XXV), m. 122-3°. To a mixt. of 4.8 ml. concd. HNO₃ and 40 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ at -10 is added a soln. of 23.38 g. XXV in 75 ml. CHCl₃, giving 80.59 g. of oil which heated 2 hrs. with 250 ml. 6% HCl, extd. with CHCl₃, the

solvent removed, and the residue treated with 10.1 g. BrOH gives 17.63 g. benzoic acid salt of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XXVI), m. 91-7° (from abs. alc.). Treating 12.5 g. XXVI with 76 ml. N NaOH gives 0.63 g. of the free base (XXVII), m. 82-4° (from H₂O). Heating 0.52 g. XXVII with 5.2 ml. 54% HBr gives, on addn. of 10N NaOH, a good yield of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XXVIII), m. and mixed m.p. 141-2°. Heating 2.03 g. XII with 11 ml. 54% HBr and heating the resulting hydrobromide with 60 ml. H₂O gives 1.12 g. of the demethylated base. A soln. of 0.68 g. of this base in 3 ml. abs. alc. treated with 0.40 g. BrOH gives 0.35 g. of mixed salts. Recryst. of 0.3 g. of this product from 10 ml. abs. alc. gives 0.09 g. of XVI benzoic acid salt, m. 150-61°, and 0.14 g. of erythro-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XXIX) benzoic acid salt, m. 206-8°. Heating XXVIII or erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XXX) with HBr produces no change in configuration. Heating 0.5 g. XXX.HCl with 5 ml. concd. HCl in a sealed tube at 100° gives 0.37 g. of oil which, dissolved in 1 ml. abs. alc. and treated with 0.27 g. BrOH, gives 0.39 g. of XVI benzoic acid salt, m. 163-3°. Heating XVI with HBr produces no change in configuration. A soln. of 1.4 g. threo-1-phenyl-1-hydroxy-3-acetamido-3-acetoxypropane (XXI) in 70 ml. dry Me₂CO treated with 14 g. Ag₂O and 14 ml. MeI gives, when the process is repeated, 0.35 g. XXV, m. 118-20°, b.p. 140-60°. Boiling 4.62 g. XXVII with 7.52 g. n-[CH(OH)CO₂H]₂ in 20 ml. abs. alc. gives, on fractional crystn. from abs. alc. 2.4 g. 1(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-3-amino-3-hydroxypropane dibenzoate tartrate, C₂₄H₂₁N₃O₉ (XXXII), m. 194-6°, [α]_D -44° (1% soln. in 50% alc.). A soln. of 2.25 g. XXXII

JAMES H. HILLITCH

in 20 ml. H₂O treated with 5 ml. 2N NaOH gives 0.78 g. 1(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XXXIII), m. 68° (from C₆H₆), [α]_D 68 (1% soln. in N HCl). In a similar manner D(-)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane (XXXIV) is prepd., m. 104-7° (from C₆H₆ and H₂O), [α]_D -74° (1% soln. N HCl). Heating 0.49 g. XXXIV with 5 ml. 53.8% HBr for 1 hr. followed by addn. of 10 ml. H₂O and further heating under N gives 0.06 g. D(-)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XXXV), m. and mixed m.p. 104-5° [α]_D -29° (2% soln., N HCl). Heating 0.6 g. XXXIII with 6 ml. 50% HBr followed by addn. of 12 ml. H₂O and further heating under N gives 0.07 g. 1(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (XXXVI), m. and mixed m.p. 163-5° (from H₂O), [α]_D 29° (2% soln., N HCl). Heating a soln. of 2.12 g. XXXV in 10 ml. abs. dioxane with 1.36 ml. Cl₂CCOCHCl₂ gives good yield of chloramphenicol, m. and mixed m.p. 151-2°, [α]_D 19° (4.9% soln., etc.).

Henry B. Hastie

11/ New syntheses of chloramphenicol and its stereochemical relationships. I. Kollonitsch, A. Hais, V. Göbner, and M. Kraut (Forschungsinst. pharm. Ind., Bad Soden, Germany). *Chem. Ber.* 10, 458-64 (1954) (in German); cf. preceding abstr. — The *threo* form of β -phenylserinol 3-Me ether (I) (*N*- β -nitrobenzoyl deriv., m. 179-81°) was obtained by LiAlH₄ reduction of the Et ester of the diastereoisomer of β -phenylserine Me ether (II) with the lower m.p. and by reduction of the phthalyl deriv. of II to 3-phenyl-3-methoxy-2-phthalimidopropionaldehyde, followed by reduction with (iso-PrO)₃Al and dephthalation with N₂H₄. From the *O*,*N*-di-Ac deriv. of I was derived β - β -nitrophenylserinol 3-Me ether (III), m. 82-4°, which was demethylated to *threo*-1-(β -nitrophenyl)-2-amino-1,2-dihydroxypropane (IV). Treatment of III with tartaric acid or dibenzoyltartaric acid produced the optical antipodes. The *l*-isomer of III, m. 105-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -74^\circ$ (1% in *N* HCl), was converted by demethylation to a compd. (V) apparently identical with the hydrolyzate of natural chloramphenicol (VI). Treatment of V with CHCl₃/COCCl₃ gave a good yield of VI. The diastereoisomer of II with the higher m.p. was similarly reduced to obtain *erythro*- β -phenylserinol 3-Me ether (VII) (*N*- β -nitrobenzoyl deriv., m. 163-4°), which was converted to *erythro*- β - β -nitrophenylserinol 3-Me ether, m. 110-11°. Demethylation of VII with aq. HBr resulted primarily in *erythro*- β -phenylserinol (VIII), with some *threo*- β -phenylserinol (IX). It was found that the conversion of

VIII to IX could be effected under the conditions of methylation, however IX, *erythro*- β - β -nitrophenylserinol, was not obtained. *threo*- β - β -nitrophenylserinol (X) was obtained under these conditions. *trans*-Cinnamyl alc. Me ether was obtained in EtOH with Br in the presence of PbO, yielding 1- β -bromo-1,3-dimethoxypropane (XI), which was converted by ammonolysis to β -phenylserinol di-Me ether (XII) (*N*,*N'*- β -benzoyl deriv., m. 129-30°). The *N*-Ac deriv. (XIII) was identical with the compd. obtained from the *N*-Ac deriv. of *threo*- β -phenylserinol by methylation with MeI and sodium hydride. XIII was nitrated, deacetylated, and demethylated to give X. From the results it is evident that ammonolysis of 3-phenyl-3-methoxy-2-bromopropionic acid (XIV) and XI gives diastereoisomeric amino derivs. although XI and XIV probably have the same configuration. It is suggested that this apparent contradiction can be explained by the "neighboring group effect."

D. S. Farner

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Racemization of α -[4-(3-amino-1-p-nitrophenyl-
propene-1-yl)-diol. J. Kollmitzer, A. Hatos, and V. Gabur
(Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Chem. Ind.*
Industry 1955, 38-40. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +14.3$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃).
CH(NH₂)CH₂OH with AcCl gives p-O₂NC₆H₄CH(OH)-
(NH₂)CH₂OH, m. 104-6° (decolor.). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +18$ (c 2%,
water). NaCO₃ rearranges it to p-O₂NC₆H₄CH(OH)CH₂-
(NHAc)CH₂OH (I) in 80% yield in 2 steps. I is dimor-
phic: m. 102-4° from water, 132-5° from alc.-light petr.
The lower-melting form is converted into the higher-melting
form by warming on the water bath. Both forms can be
used in the next step. I with CrO₃ in Me₂CO gives d, (+)-
p-O₂NC₆H₄COCH(NHAc)CH₂OH (II), m. 147-8°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$
21° (c 8%, CHCl₃), yield 70%. p-O₂NC₆H₄CO₂H is the
by-product. Attempts to racemize II were unsuccessful.
In CH₃N or AcOH-AcONa, AcOH splits off and p-O₂N-
CH₂COO(NHAc)CH₂ (III) is formed, m. 125-3°. On

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Meerwein reduction of II there is no racemization but the ester is hydrolyzed and gives the active *erythro*-monoacetate. I can be hydrolyzed with 5N HCl to D-(-)-p-NO₂-C₆H₄COCH(NH₂CH₂OH) (IV), m. 203-4° (decompn.), [α]_D -60° (c 2%, N HCl). p-O₂NC₆H₄COAc (V) is formed as a by-product in 10% yield, m. 90-3°. V can be prep'd from III and IV with conc'd. HCl. IV must not be isolated but is acetylated *in situ* with Ac₂O-AcONa giving D-(-)-p-O₂NC₆H₄COCH(NHAc)CH₂OH (VI), m. 150-1°, [α]_D -20° (c 3%, EtOH). VI racemizes in C₆H₅N at room temp. In 60-70% yield, the by-product being III. VI yields DL-*threo*-p-O₂NC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(NHAc)CH₂OH by Meerwein reduction in 30% yield. The configuration of the compds. with 2 asym. C atoms is referred to the C atom bearing the OH group (s); the configuration of the compds. with 1 asym. C atom is referred to the C atom bearing the NH group (s).

W. M. Potts

✓ 18. Studies on chloramphenicol. II. Synthesis of 1-phenyl-3-amino-2-propanediol derivatives. (In German) J. KOL-
~~ONTSCH, A. HALOS, M. KRAUT, V. GABOR.~~
~~Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 6,~~
~~1955, No. 3-4, pp. 381-395, 2 figs.~~

Chem
 The attempted synthesis of chloramphenicol start-
 ing from cinnamic alcohol and its derivatives led to the
 isomeric 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-dichloroacetamidopropane-
 1,2-diol compound instead. To obtain the suitable bromo-
 methylates the dibromo derivatives of *p*-nitro-cinnamic
 alcohol and its trityl ether were prepared as the first
 stage however upon treatment with sodium methoxide
 these compounds yielded unsaturated bromine derivatives
 instead of the desired compounds. Therefore a new
 method was elaborated which essentially consists in the
 addition of the elements of methyl hypobromite to the
 reaction mixture in the presence of yellow lead oxide.
 Ammonolysis of the trityl derivatives of the bromo-
 methylates obtained in this way yielded only the cor-
 responding enol-ethers. The 3-phthalimido derivatives
 were produced by fusing the bromo-methylate derivatives
 containing a free hydroxyl group with phthalimide
 potassium. Similar results were attained by treating
 the acyl derivatives in the same way. The compound
 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-amino-propane-1,2-diol was prepared
 by way of demethylation of the corresponding deacylated
 compound. The structure of this aminopropane-diol
 derivative was proved by the periodate oxidation of its
N-*p*-nitrobenzoate derivative. The chloramphenicol iso-
 meride obtained by the dichloroacetylation of the 1-*p*-
 nitrophenyl-3-aminopropane-1,2-diol compound showed
 no bacteriostatic activity.

PM

U-450K, V.

Chloramphenicol series. II. Synthesis of the derivatives of 1-phenyl-1,2-dihydroxy-3-amino-2-propanone.

J. Kollonitsch, A. Hides, M. Leut, and V. G. (1957) *Chem. Ber.* 90, 1157-1160.
~~Pharmazie, 12, 1, 1-16, 1957.~~
~~See Hides, A. Hides, M. Leut, and V. G. (1957) *Chem. Ber.* 90, 1157-1160.~~
 Ph-CHO (I) was prepared from Ph-CHO and MeOH-H₂O with p-ONC₆H₄CHO and H₂, m.p. 1 and 1.5 were reduced to p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂OH (II) and p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂OH (III), 100%, with (H₂PO₄)₃Al. Bromination of 1.79 g. II with 0.52 ml. dry Br in 40 ml. EtOH gave p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂Br (IV); this (1.2 g.) in 5 ml. MeOH and 0.075 g. Br in 6 ml. MeOH were heated 3 hrs. at 100° in a sealed tube and the product steamed in EtOH, washed with H₂O, dried, and evaporated to give oily p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂Br (IV). II (6 g.) dissolved in 18 ml. abs. pyridine, 9.42 g. ClCPh added with cooling, the mixt. kept overnight at room temp. and poured on ice, and the crystals washed, dried, dissolved in CHCl₃, and BrOH added gave 12.3 g. p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)OCCPh (V), m. 172-5°. V (2.11 g.) and 15.9 ml. 0.5N Br in CHCl₃ gave 1.5 g. p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)OCCPh (VI), m. 123-5° (from CHCl₃ and abs. EtOH). VI (1 g.) in 8 ml. dry CHCl₃ mixed with 0.155 g. "EtOH" in 1.38 ml. "MeOH" with cooling, the mixt. acid with CO₂, dil. with CHCl₃, and filtered, and the oil cry. (from 10 ml. hot EtOH) yielded 0.27 g. p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)OCCPh (VII). An attempt to remove I by heating VI with MgO-MeOH in a sealed tube failed. II (12 g.) in 163 ml. MeOH mixed dropwise with cooling with 3.4 ml. Br and 8.04 g. PbO in 67 ml. MeOH and the mixt. filtered, and with H₂S, shaken with Ag₂O, filtered, and evaporated gave 19.69 g. pale brown, oily p-ONC₆H₄CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂OH (VIII); this (102.2 g.) heated with 70 g. p-C₆H₄(CO₂)₂NE (VIIIa) at 160° until it became red and extd. with hot H₂O

Kollipati, Schiller, McClellan, Kraut, M. J. Sabor, V.

shaken with $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCl}$ (XIIa) in 100 ml. Et_2O with ice cooling gave 1.47 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ (XIII), m. $161-62^\circ$ (from abs. EtOH).
 Powd. XIII (0.50 g.) and 0.27 g. H_2O in 1 ml. H_2O shaking 2 days at room temp. gave cryst. 0.09 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$, m. $105-7^\circ$; 0.49 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$, m. $125-7^\circ$, was extd. from the mother liquor with AcOH .
 Nitrophenyl-2-(p -nitrobenzoyl)-1,3-dibenzoylpropyl was not cleaved by HIO_4 . The ag. mother liquor from XIII extd. with AcOH and the ext. dried on CaH_2 gave 1.6 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ (XIV), which 1 g. heated 2 hrs. with 2 ml. $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{CCl}_4$ on a water bath, 20 ml. AcOH added, the soln. evapd. to 5 ml. in vacuo, gave $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ (XV), m. $163-6^\circ$.
 VIII (5.8 g.) in 10 ml. abs. $p\text{-EtOH}$ kept 12 hrs. with 3.5 g. XIO_4 in 5 ml. CHCl_3 , the mixt. evapd. on CaH_2 and the resid. washed several times with abs. EtOH gave 0.15 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ (XVI), m. $121-2^\circ$ (from EtOH).
 XV (1.0 g.) in 10 ml. abs. $p\text{-EtOH}$ at 150° with 2.0 g. VIIIa, the mixt. cooled and free of Br, dried, and extd. with hot EtOH gave 0.10 g. $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ (XVI), m. $150-60^\circ$.
 XVI (1 g.), 8 ml. AcOH , and 10 ml. $5N$ HCl refluxed 8 hrs. at 120° , the soln. evapd. at 60° in vacuo, 10 ml. H_2O added to the residue, the mixt. filtered, the filtrate extd. twice with CHCl_3 , made alk. and ag. in extd. and the basic ext. with CHCl_3 , evapd. gave 0.04 g. XII. Yellow PbO (2.4 g.) in 20 ml. MeOH , 1.04 ml. Br , and 1.54 g. I gave oily $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$, which crystd. after a few weeks to $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$, m. $130-5^\circ$; this with VIIIa gave a black viscous material. Finally 35 g. PbO in 200 ml. MeOH , 1.3 ml. Br , and 40 g. I gave

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Kailonitsch, J.; Hajos, G.; Kraut, M.; Sabor, V.

XVII (20.1 g.), 50 ml. of pyridine and 50 ml. CHCl₃ mixed with 17.1 g. HI₂ with ice-cooling, the mixt. kept overnight at room temp., the CHCl₃ evapd., the residue treated with ice H₂O, and the crystals washed with EtOH and recrystd. from abs. EtOH gave 24.2 g. PhCH(OMe)-CHBr-CH₂O-CCl₃NO₂ (XVIII), m. 100°. XVIII (20 g.) and 7.4 g. VIIa stirred at 170° and the mixt. extd. with H₂O and crystd. from abs. EtOH gave 7.6 g. PhCH(OMe)-CH(O-CCl₃NO₂-p)CH₂N(CO₂CH₃) (XIX), m. 164-5°. XIX (9.1 g.) reduced with 20 ml. abs. EtOH and 20 ml. N H₂, H₂O, the EtOH evapd., and the residue worked up yielded 3.42 g. PhCH(OMe)CH(OH)CH₂HOCCl₃NO₂-p, m. 140-1° (from C₂H₅). MeCOCl (5.4 g.) dropped into 6.7 g. IIa, 0.1 g. cryst. H₂SO₄, and 50 ml. abs. Et₂O, at 10-15°, the mixt. refrigerated overnight and evapd. in vacuo, and the residue dried to const. wt. and distd. at 110°/1 mm. gave 5 g. PhCCH:CHCH₂OH. XVII (20 g.) in 60 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 25 g. ClCPh, gave 22.04 g. Ph-CH(OMe)CHBrCH₂OCPh (XX), m. 110-12° (from EtOH). XX (1 g.) heated with 15 ml. NH₃ in a sealed tube at 80° failed to remove Br, but heating 5 g. XX, 2 g. KOH, and 50 ml. abs. EtOH 7 hrs. at 160°, evapd. the mixt., and ext. the mixt. with H₂O gave PhC(OMe)CHCH₂OCPh, m. 139-42° (from EtOH); further heating with NH₂-Na at 120° in a sealed tube failed to split out MeO. PhCH(OMe)CHCH₂OH (17.5 g.) (from IIa and PhO-iodine) in 30 ml. abs. pyridine let stand overnight with 17.4 g. ClCPh, the mixt. treated with ice H₂O, and the product (33.2 g.) recrystd. from EtOH gave 16.5 g. PhCH(OMe)CHCH₂OCPh, m. 141-5°; heating this with 10% NH₃-EtOH in a sealed tube failed to remove the iodine. J. Ev. M.

6

11/1
PM WTT

GABOR, V.; KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A

Investigations in the field of chloramphenicol. IV. A new synthesis of chloramphenicol. In German. p. 239. ACTA CHEMICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 10, no. 1/3, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

Gabor, V.

New methods for the synthesis of peptides. J. Kollonitsch, V. Gabor, and A. Hajos (Research Inst. Pharmaceutical Ind., Rottenbiller, Budapest). *Nature* 177, 841-2 (1956).—The PhCS (I) group is used for the protection of the amino groups of amino acids. I is then split off from the *N*-PhCS peptide derivs. by oxidative methods. Oxidation is carried out with 2.5 moles BzO_2H at -5° in AcOH . C_6H_5 , C_6H_5 -tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, or dioxane contg. preferably 2% water. The products of oxidation probably represent a type of mixed anhydrides of carbanic acids with sulfonic acids hitherto unknown. With water this type of compd. disintegrates immediately with the evolution of CO_2 , and the corresponding peptides or amino acids are isolated in excellent yield by absorption on a Dowex 50 cation-exchange resin and elution with dil. NH_4 . Peptides were also prepd. using MeCS amino acids. With PhCH_2NCS however, the amino acids and peptides were smoothly acylated. The syntheses of a no. of peptides is discussed.

M. W. Smith

3/

GÁBOR, V.

Chloramphenicol. IV. New synthesis of chloramphenicol. V.
 Gábor, J. Kollonitsch and A. Hajós (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1958, 10,
 239-244). --trans-Cinnamic alcohol methyl ether is treated in
 methanol with PbO_2 and Br to give *erythro*-2-bromo-1 : 3-dimethoxy-
 1-phenylpropane. Ammonolysis gives *threo*-2-amino-1 : 3-dimethoxy-
 1-phenylpropane, whose structure is confirmed by its identity
 with the product obtained by methylating the corresponding
 dihydroxy compound. Acetylation, nitration and deacetylation
 give the *p*-nitro derivative, which can be resolved into optical isomers
 with dibenzoyltartaric acid. Demethylation of the base with HBr
 gives *threo*-2-amino-1 : 3-dihydroxy-1-*p*-nitrophenylpropane which
 can be dichloroacetylated with Et 1 : 1-dichloro- or 1 : 1 : 3 : 3-
 tetrachloro-acetoacetate to give chloramphenicol.
 A. B. DENSMAN

3

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p><i>GAUCE, I</i></p> <p>Papir es Nyomdatechnika Paper and Printing vol. 2 1950 no. 11 november</p> <p>The Great Socialist October Revolution and the press The Conference of the Association of Paper and Printing Engineers held at S. J. K. House</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

HUNGARY/Theoretical Physics - Relativity. Unified Field Theory. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17014

Author : Gabor, Zoltan

Inst : -

Title : Contribution to a Study of the Metric of Space in the Theory of Relativity

Orig Pub : Kolozsvari egyet. kozl. Termeszettud. sor., 1957, 2, No 1-2, 59-67

Abstract : The author investigates weak interaction of two gravitating masses in the absence of external gravitational fields. An expression is obtained for the displacement of the perihelion of mercury, which agrees with the ordinary expression. It is stated that the gravitational field consists of a field of the electric type and a field of magnetic type, and the identification of the gravitational field of the magnetic type with the intrinsic magnetic field of celestial bodies being considered

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Theoretical Physics - Relativity. Unified Field Theory.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17014

lacking of any foundation, in the author's opinion. It is concluded from this that Blackett (Blackett, P.M.S., Nautre, 1947, 159, 658) did not discover the origin of stellar magnetism, but the gravitational moment of celestial bodies. It is shown that the mass of a material point in a weak gravitational field depends not only on its velocity, but also on the gravitational potential. -- A.Ya. Terkin

Card 2/2

- 2 -

L 47522-66

ACC NR: AT6035000

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/002/0129/0136

AUTHOR: Schulek, E.--Shulek, E. (deceased), Barcza, Lajos--Bartsa, L. (Doctor), Gabor-Feher, Magda--Gabor-Fekher, M. and Ladanyi, Laszlo--Lodani, L., of the Department for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry at L. Eotvos University in Budapest.

"Reaction of Disulfur Dichloride and Sulfur Dichloride with Cyanide; Their Determination through Thiocyanate" 15
BT 1

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2, 1966, pp 129-136.

Abstract: [English article] In the reaction of disulfur dichloride with cyanide, thiocyanogen forms first. The product then oxidizes the excess cyanide to paracyanogen by transforming into thiocyanate. The reaction of sulfur dichloride proceeds in a similar manner. The findings were utilized in the development of an analytical technique for the determination of disulfur dichloride and sulfur dichloride by determining the amount of thiocyanate formed. This latter determination is accomplished by iodometry.

Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: cyanide, chloride, sulfur compound, thiocyanate, quantitative analysis

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08 Dec 64 / OTH REF: 007 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GABORCIK, Stefan; Seed Growing Station (Slachtitelska Stanica)
Levocske Luky.

"Investigation of Some Physiological Relations in Grass Grown for
Seed."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 7, 1966, pp 493 - 502

Abstract: Mechanical properties of seed grasses grown at the station at Levocske Luky were investigated. The following grasses were studied: *Phleum pratense*, *Festuca rubra*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Trisetum flavescens*, *Poa pratensis*, *Poa palustris*, *Alopecurus pratensis*, *Agrostis stolonifera*, and *Lolium perenne*. The yield of leaves, the relationship between leaves, and stems, and the chlorophyll content of the grasses are discussed. Dry matter consists mainly of dried grass leaves. 1 Figure, 6 Tables, 1 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received 14 Dec 65).

1/1

- 58 -

GABORIANU, G., Ing.; CHIRCHIU, C., Ing.; DEVILIN, D.

Study on the influence of the geometry of the armored elements
on dry material crushing in ball mills. Rev constr si mat constr
16 no.3:126-135 Nr 84

GABORI, T.

Hog breeders should prepare plans for coupling. p. 21. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

GABORICH, R.D., prof. (Kiyev)

"Sanitary protection of air against the waste of enterprises
of ferrous metallurgy" by D.N.Kaliuzhnyi. Reviewed by R.D.
Gabovich. Vrach delo no.78152-153 J1'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(AIR—POLLUTION) (INDUSTRIAL WASTES)
(KALIUZHNYI.D.N.)

Gaborik, J.

Influence of cobalt chloride on peripheral blood of dogs.
M. Nikš and J. Gaborik (Komenského Univ., Bratislava,
Czech.). *Bratislav. Lekárske Listy* 35, 11, 581-97(1955).—

- 1) Dogs fed with daily doses of 2 mg. and 4 mg. CoCl_2 per kg. of body wt. for 8 weeks showed gradual increase in the values of the red blood component, reaching max. towards the end. On the 20th day a significant reticulosis (I) occurred (av. increase of 800%) which was followed by an increase of the erythrocyte count (II) by 23.5% on the av. On simultaneous administration of Fe the amt. of hemoglobin (III) increased also (by 13.8%). The amt. of circulating blood increased by 10.6 ml./kg. of wt. The hematocrit value of erythrocytes increased by 5.6 points, the viscosity of blood rose from 4.3 to 5.6. Slight microcytosis and a tendency towards hypochromia was observed in these dogs. In a group receiving 2 mg. CoCl_2 /kg. intravenously the increase of I and II was less significant (by 100% and 13.4% resp.) but a significant rise was observed in the amt. of III

(by 25%) and the erythrocytes showed tendency towards hyperchromia. Intravenous application of CoCl_2 produced unfavorable symptoms: increase of the pulse rate, acceleration and deepening of respiration, nausea, vomiting and sometimes collapse. Neither peroral nor intravenous administration of CoCl_2 effected any changes in the no. and the differential count of leucocytes, nor in the body wt. of the animals. Another group receiving 10-20 γ vitamin B_{12} /kg. subcutaneously for 2 weeks did not reveal any significant changes in the compn. of peripheral blood. Peroral administration of daily doses of 2 mg. CoCl_2 /kg. was found suitable for exptl. production of polycythemia in dogs caused by neoformation of erythrocytes (IV). Intravenous application is not recommended for its smaller effect on IV and because of the untoward effects and the danger of toxicity.
L. J. Urbánek

(1)

Gaborik, J.

✓ Regeneration of erythrocytes under the influence of
cobalt salts. M. Nikš and J. Gáborik (Komenský Univ.,
Bratislava, Czech.). *Bratislava Lekárske Listy* 35, 203-15
(1956).—In dogs that had been given per os 3 mg. $\text{CoCl}_2/\text{kg.}$
a day for several weeks prior to acute bleeding, the erythro-
cytes recovered the initial values by 10-14 days earlier than
in control animals. Histopathol. examm. revealed that
long-term administration of Co did not cause any changes in
the liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, lungs, myocardium, or
bone marrow. Oral application of 100 mg. CoCl_2 daily to
anemic patients was partly successful; however, the mecha-
nism of the effect has not yet been elucidated and requires
further exptl. work.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous
Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27039

Author : Niks, M., Cagan, S., Gaborik, J.

Inst : -

Title : Conditioned-Reflex Changes to ECG Experimental Animals.

Orig Pub : Bratisl. lekar listy, 1957, 2, No 12, 714-719

Abstract : After 5 combinations of conditioned stimulus with electroshock in 3 of 4 dogs, change of cardiac rate was observed, and on ECG - changes of PQ interval, T-wave, ST-segment in action of conditioned signal. The obtained data proves the presence of central regulation of cardiac activity.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA SER 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

779. CONDITIONED-REFLEX CHANGES IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD
PICTURE AFTER SHAM ELECTROSHOCK - Podmienoreflexné zmeny
v morfológickom zložení periférnej krvi po imitácii elektrošoku - Nikš
M. and Gáborík J. Úst. pre Všeob. a Exp. Patol. Lek. Fak., Univ.
Komenského, Bratislava - BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1958, 38/3 (136-144)
Graphs 9 Tables 2

An increase of the erythrocyte count by an average of 9.6% ($P > 0.05$) with a reticulocyte reaction was observed 15 min. after electroshock in dogs. The white count showed neutrophil leucocytosis with a shift to the left (increase 32.4%; $P > 0.001$) which was most marked 3 hr. after the shock. After 10 electroshocks had been applied, imitation of the procedure was sufficient to cause these blood changes. Participation of the higher levels of the CNS in the reaction is supported by the fact that the conditioned reflex for the blood-cell reaction was extinguished after a certain time with isolated action of the complex conditioned stimulus. De-differentiation of the conditioned stimulus (arrangement of the experiment) was successful in one dog.

(11, 5, 8)

THE EFFECT OF SHOCK ON MOTILITY OF AN INTESTINAL

GABORIK, J.

Country	: Czechoslovakia	T
Category	: Human and Animal Physiology, Blood	
Abs. Jour.	: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7899	
Author	: NIKŠ, M.; Gáborík, J.	
Institut.	: --	
Title	: The Dynamics of the Changes in the Morphological Composition of the Peripheral Blood of Dogs Following Electroshock.	
Orig Pub.	: Bratisl. lékař. listy, 1958, 4, No. 1, 11--21	
Summary	: AS early as 15 minutes after dogs were subjected to electroshock, the erythrocyte count increased by 9.6%. A reticulocyte reaction was noted, as well as neutrophilic leukocytosis with a band-cell shift. The rise in the leukocyte count occurred in two phases--at the 15th minute (by 17.7%) and at the 180th minute (by 32.4%). In splenectomized dogs following electroshock, neutrophilic leukocytosis with a band-cell shift was observed, reaching a maximum at three hours. These changes are explained by the redistribution and regenera-	

Country : Czechoslovakia
Category= : Human and Animal Physiology, Blood T
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7899
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : tion of the formed elements of the blood.

Card 2/2

NIKS, Milan; STEFANOVIC, Jan; CAGAN, Stanislav; GABORIK, Jozef; HULIN, Ivan

At attempt to influence certain biological properties of blood cells
and blood serum by electric shock. Biologia 15 no.6:438-444 '60.

(EEAI 9:10)

1. Katedra experimentalnej patologic a farmakologic Lekarskej
fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava.

(ELECTRIC SHOCK)

(BLOOD)

(SERUM)

(PHAGOCYTES)

NIKS, Milan; GABORIK, Josef; HULIN, Ivan

Leucocytosis after intake of food. Biologia 15 no.7:516-524 '60.

(EEAI 10:2)

1. Katedra experimentalnej patologic a farmakologic Lekarskej
fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava.

(LEUCOCYTOSIS) (FOOD)

GABORJAN, T.

Production and use of reinforced- concrete railroad ties in Hungary. p. 441.
Vol 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955. KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

L 01194-66 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5025813

HU/0005/65/071/006/0248/0251

AUTHOR: Schulek, Elemer; Barcza, Lajos; Ladanyi, Laszlo; Gaborne Feher, Magda ¹⁷₃

TITLE: Data on the analytical control of technical-grade thionyl chloride

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 6, 1965, 248-251

TOPIC TAGS: analytic chemistry, thionyl chloride, sulfur compound, chloride

ABSTRACT: Thionyl chloride, sulfur²⁷yl chloride, and disulfur dichloride were determined in technical-grade thionyl chloride by hydrolyzing the ingredients in an alkaline medium in the presence of cyanide ions to sulfites, sulfates, and thiocyanate, respectively, followed by the analytical determination of the products according to standard techniques. The procedures involved in the determination were described and numerical results were presented to illustrate the accuracy of the method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem Szervetlen- és Analitikai-Kémiai Tanszeke, Budapest (Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 1/1 *ke*

GABOS, B.

Purification of industrial sugar solutions by ion exchange carried out on the ammonium cycle. S. Vajna and [Mrs.] B. Gabos (*Cukoripari Kutatásintézet Közleményei* [Suppl. to *Cukoripari*], 1954, 1, 38-50).—Pilot plant tests were made of molasses purification using a cation-exchanger NH_4^+ and an anion-exchanger OH^- . The NH_4 in the purified liquor is removed by boiling; the purity is raised from 60 to 80. Residual impurities: betaine, amino-acids, and Ca are removed by further treatment with an acid cation-exchanger and a weak anion-exchanger and the purity reaches 98. The regeneration of the ammonium cycle exchangers is described. Analytical data are given in tables and graphs, costs are considered and the literature is surveyed. (109 references, 144 patents.)

SUG. IND. ABSTR. (E. M. J.).

GABOS, B.

98. Batch process for the purification of beet juice.
S. Vajna, B. Gabos. *Cukoripari Kutatásintézet Köz-
leményei*, Vol. 2, 1955, No. 2, pp. 80-83, 1 fig., 2 tabs.

Based on experimental findings it was established that not only the pH range between 10.8 and 11 was suitable for the preclarification process but a pH optimum existed for this procedure about 1 to 1.5 pH below the above stated values. In order to secure filtration calcium carbonate mud prepared separately was added simultaneously to the juice during the coagulation of the colloids. The quantity of this mud was generally less than that currently produced during the primary carbonation of juices. The carbonation juice thus obtained was heated to boiling temperature in order to aggregate the well coagulated colloids. The calcium carbonate employed was produced either by processing the regenerating solutions obtained during the ion exchange procedure carried out in ammonia cycle or by the common carbonation of the thin juice. The speed of filtration with these clarified juices was 2 to 3 times greater than those encountered during industrial operations currently employed. The composition of these juices was found to be identical with that of the Silin juices.

COMMITTEE :
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part 3. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2654
AUTHOR : Vajns, J.; Gabos, B.
TITLE :
TITLE : Purification of Molasses by Ionites** in an
Attention Cycle
ORIG. FWS. : Sukovipari kutatoint. Kosh., 1956, 3, No 1,
56-04
ABSTRACT : No abstract

*Processing

**[Ion exchange]

DATE: 1/1

GABOS, Gyorgy, dr.

Conference on the training of specialized engineers for the
construction industry. Magyar ipar 12 no.9:385-387 '63.

GABOS, Gyorgy, dr.

News of the Headquarters of the Scientific Association of
the Building Industry. Magy ep ipar 13 no.11:632 '64.

1. Secretary General, Scientific Association of the Building
Industry.

GABOS, György, dr.

Preparation of industry settlement. Must let 20 m. '7
14 Ja '65.

1. Enterprise of Geodesy and Soil Research of the Ministry
of Construction, Budapest.

GAMOS, GY.

The Gorki conference on soil mechanics and foundations and the science of soil mechanics in Hungary. p. 478.

Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1954.
MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE
Budapest

SOURCE: Monthly list of East European Accession, (EEAL), VC, Vol. 5,
No. 3, March, 1956

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